The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,063—New Series

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... „ „
Third and succeeding..... „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
Third do. ..... „ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd February, 1881, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th February, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE TO QUEENSLAND.

The Steamer leaving Bombay for Colombo on Wednesday, 2nd March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Mail-Steamer from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	„ 360	„ 230	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 550	„ 390	„ 145

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here, at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

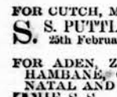
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. nom.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	....James Laird..	3360	400	....
s.s. ROUMANIA	....	3300	400	....2nd April
s.s. BRITANNIA	..R. Hutchinson	3060	400	....11th May
s.s. HISPANIA	....James Laird..	3300	400	....11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. nom.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	....Geo. H. Read	2289	500	....19th Mar
ss. CASTALIA	.. J. D. Allison..	2200	424	....23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	..Thos. Martin..	2272	450	....25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. TIMAVO	....A. Sopranich	28th Feb.
s.s. HUNGARIA	..G. Doncich	5th Mar.
s.s. TEGETHOFF	....	25th „
s.s. URANO	.....N. Ucropina.	5th April
s.s. MERMET	....	25th „
s.s. DALPINE	..S. Marinovich..	5th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

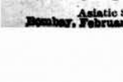
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA,



THE Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's S.S. SHAHZADA will sail as above about noon on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1881. For freight and passage apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents,
Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— EURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th Feb.
s. ARCOLA	3800	600	W. D. Anderson.	3rd Mar.
— PEGOLLA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barrat	17th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th „
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3684	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2753	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2823	500	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th Feb.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2231	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	„ 150	„ 75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	„ 450	„ 225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer AVOCA will leave for the above Ports on the 2nd March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. LADY FRANCES are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from Cardiff, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING at the Office of Messrs. Byramjee Merwanjee & Co., and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods without delay in the Prince's Dock.

J. HIGGON, Commander.

Bombay, 18th February, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases prints.
5 bales grey dhoties.
25 barrels cement.
2 cases glassware.
100 boxes Muller Frere's brandy.
12 sets each 3 galvanized bathing tubs.
6 English iron bedsteads, 7 by 3.
12 iron folding bedsteads.
17 boxes champagne in quarts (Carte Blanche and Carte D'Or.

At 2 p.m.

1 strong miniature Brougham with a pair of fast-trotting Grey Arab Horses and Harness.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux, and on account and at the risk of Dulputram Hurjeewundas : G H—111 Teak Squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Soparee Baug Road, Parell, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full porticulars will be given hereafter.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 13, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome open carriage in very good condition, with a pair of strong, well-matched, grey Arab Horses, &c., the property of Colonel I. F. Chapman, 25th Regt., N. I. I.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1881.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 139, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate slate miniature billiard table with cues, lamps, &c., a mahogany square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English-built four-seated open carriage by Booker and Sons, a pair of fast-trotting bay Australian horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. C. H. F. Clengh, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, egg and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, salver, bread basket, biscuit box, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 12 pair ivory handled dessert knives and forks in case, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and elegantly carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, Madras and mallet pattern arm-chairs, handsome circular, pier, sofa, folding and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, a mahogany square piano by "Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome brass four-post bedsteads, almirahs with plate glass doors, wardrobe, clothes presses, camphorwood chest of drawers with writing desk, dressing and washing tables with marable tops, dressing and cheval glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

1 Handsome English-built four-seated open carriage by "Booker and Sons."

1 Pair handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian horses.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPAN WARE DEPOSITORY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above of Messrs. Glenroy and Co., No. 9, Medows Street, Fort, a splendid collection of rare, real, old and new China, Japanese and bronze wares in various varieties, such as real China dinner, dessert, and tea services, real China wash-hand furniture, small and large China jars, bowls with stand, cups and saucers, flower-vases, flower plates with stand, jars, menakari koonja, menakari ivory boxes, Persian carpets, Bombay workboxes, Moradabad enamelled and Benares carving works, Dutch silverware and Delhi jewellery, many other novelties suitable for wedding presents and birth-day gifts. Also a Whithe's fire-proof iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the various constituents of Messrs. Glenroy and Co. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1881.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner ..per pack	Re. 1 „ 8 Re. 1 12
„ „ „ ..doz. packs	17 0 19 0
„ gilt edged „ ..pack	1 4 „ 2 0
„ „ „ ..doz. packs	20 0 22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash. Rs. a.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, per doz 22 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
BENEFIT OF
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,

(Leading Juvenile Light Comedian and Baritone Vocalist of the Folly, Globe and Strand Theatres, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Her Majesty's Opera House, Carl Rosa Opera Company and the First-Class West End, and Crystal Palace Concerts, and Oratorios, London.)

T. W. ROBERTSON'S CHARMING COMEDY, IN THREE ACTS,

DAVID GARRICK.

David Garrick	.. Mr. Denbigh Newton.
Mr. Simon Ingot	.. Mr. Richard Cowell.
Squire Chivy	.. Mr. John Turner.
Mr. Smith	.. Mr. Frank Stuart.
Mr. Brown	.. Mr. George Crofton.
Mr. Jones	.. Mr. John Burton.
Thomas	.. Mr. Haning.
George	.. Mr. Carlyon.
ADA INGOT	.. MISS EDITH WILSON.
Mrs. Smith	.. Mrs. Norville.
Miss Araminta Brown.	Miss Minnie Nordt.

Tickets to be had and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 punctually.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. / Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 21,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,
who will appear as
DAVID GARRICK.

TUESDAY:
THE OCTOROON.

WEDNESDAY:
PINK DOMINOES

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchetra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas „ 8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,

FOR SALE, with their engagements, owner retiring from the Turf, the well-known RACE HORSES :—

PALMERSTON—Winner of various Flat and Hurdle Races in Australia,
Of Calcutta Burdwan Cup..... 1879-80
Grand Annual Hurdle Race..... do.
Tikkara Cup..... do.
J. C. Singh Cup..... 1880-81
Calcutta Grand Annual Hurdle Race do.
Mozufferpore Tirhoot Stakes..... do.
Do. Durbhungah Cup.. do.
Sonepur Doomraon Cup..... do.
CARACTACUS—B. W. G., 4 years, landed 18th Sept. 1880.
Winner of Calcutta Colonials
Daeca Trials,
Do. Ahsoonoola's Cup.

These horses are in training and in first-rate order. Apply to R. HARVEY, Esq., Bengal Club, Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER and COMPANY'S Revised Price List of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, and Beers.

Copies on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

THE PATENT CONDIMENTAIRE, "THE BRIGHTON,"

A new Muffineer of novel design to take Mustard, Pepper, and Salt.

Suitable for the Breakfast Table or Tiffin Basket, being compact, neat and clean.

Plain Electro-plate Rs. 13-8 cash, Rs. 15 credit.
Engraved do. „ 16-0 „ „ 18 „

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1881, at 6 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE E. REMINGTON, Honorary Secretary.

3rd February, 1881.

IMPORTS.—The Undersigned undertake the LANDING, CLEARING and DELIVERY in Bombay or FORWARDING by rail or steamer to any part of India. Packages, arriving by any Company's steamers, with economy and prompt despatch, Bills of Lading, and particulars of contents and value, should accompany instructions.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Overland Parcel Agents

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the estate of the late WILLIAM SUTHERLAND WIDDICOMBE, of H. M.'s 10th Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims will be attended to,

H. J. STOCK, Major,
10th Regt. N. L. I., President, Committee of Adjustment.

Kokeran near Kandahar, 6th February, 1881.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.

THE following are the RATES which will be charged for Tickets of Admission to the Enclosure during the Meeting :—

To Subscribers.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 30 and upwards will receive on application a Free Ticket of Admission to the Paddock, Ring and Carriage-enclosure for the Season.

Voluntary Subscribers of Rs. 15 and upwards will be charged as under :—

Carriage-enclosure	.. Rs. 15	Season.
Ring and Paddock	.. „ 5	Daily.
Carriage-enclosure	.. „ 5	
Ring and Paddock	.. „ 3	Daily.

Each subscriber will be entitled to receive only one of the above Tickets.

Non-Subscribers.

Carriage-enclosure	.. Rs. 30	Season.
Ring and Paddock	.. „ 20	
Carriage-enclosure	.. „ 10	23rd April
Ring and Paddock	.. „ 6	Daily.

The Season Tickets can be obtained from the undersigned before the day of the Races only. The DAILY TICKETS will be issued at the Course. No one will be allowed on the Course in front of the Stewards' Stand or in any of the Enclosures without a Ticket.

Tickets Not Transferable.

Early application should be made for places in the Carriage-enclosure, and names will be registered as received.

PIERCY BENN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th January, 1881.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended December 31st last, at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share will be payable on and after 1st March, 1881, to Registered Shareholders THIS DAY.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to 21st February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON AND CO.,
Agents.

Broach, February 12th, 1881.

આલ્ફરેડ મેન્યુફેક્ચરીંગ કુંપની, બ્રોચ.

ઘ્યર અત્રેથી આપવામાં આવેછે જે ઘુસ્સતે અરધો વરખનુ તા૦ ૩૧ મો ડીસેમ્બરની આપર સુધીનુ વખમાં આપવ નો ચેહેચની (એડ ઘનટેરોમ) દર શેર દીઠ રૂા ૩૦ વેખે તા૦ ૧ લો મારચ સને ૧૮૮૧ થી અથવા તયારપાદ જે ભાગીદારોના નામ આજ દીને શેર નામે ચહડાવાની ચોપડીમાં નોંધાયલાં હુશે તેને પમાર કરવામા આવશે.

શેર નામ ઊપર ચહડાવાના ઓપડા તા૦ ૧૫ મોથી તા૦ ૨૬ મી ફેબ્રવરી સુધી ખેણે દીવસ બંધ રાખવામાં આવશે.

ઙાયરેકટરોની ખારડના હુકમથી,
(સહી) ગરીબસ, કાઢન કુા૦,
એજંટસ.

ભરૂચ, તા૦ ૧૨ મી ફેબ્રવારી સને ૧૮૮૧.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.			CASH. Per doz. Quartz. Rs.	a.
17	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA... ... ... Sicily..	17	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
32	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...	32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	33	0
		This our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
28	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	28	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
19	0	... Fine ...	PORT ... Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.			
22	8	... Fine Old ...	..CARLOWITZ Hungarian...	22	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
18	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ Hungarian...	18	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.			
		N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.			
18	0	... Red... ...	SHIRAZ ... ... Australian...	18	0
		An excellent Wine.			
16	0	... White ...	HOCHHEIMER.. Australian...	16	0
		A fair Wine of good quality.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAST DAY BUT ONE OF SALE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CARPETS.

27 inches BEST BRUSSELS ... ... Rs. 2-8 per yard.
27 inches BEST TAPESTRY ... ... Rs. 1-8 per yard.
48 inches BEST FELT ... ... Rs. 1-8 per yard.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

APPROACH OF THE HOT WEATHER.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR WEAR.

HOAR and Co. have a large choice of the latest designs in all SHIRT FABRICS. Their Flannels, &c., are thoroughly shrunk, and for White Shirts they use only pure washed Long-cloths, which secures the strongest sewing possible.

	Rs.		Rs.
SHIRTS { Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS { Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, &c.	6 for 36
SHIRTS { Best White, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS { Best White, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SHIRTS { Oxford-Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS { Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
SHIRTS { French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS { Best-wove Flannel, plain Colours, Stripes or Check	6 for 54
SHIRTS { Spun Silk, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72	SHIRTS { Silk and Wool, a new make, always retaining its softness, very cool wear	6 for 56
SHIRTS { Cricketing or Boating, fine Saxony Flannel	6 for 52		

Patterns, with our Price List, and improved Self-measurement System on application.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.
3, RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS, HARMONIUMS, HARMONIUMS,
ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	.. Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	.. 120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	.. 130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	.. 160
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	.. 150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ-toned	.. 200

Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Cases, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE :—Flute, Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature .. Net Cash Rs. 800

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	.. 250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	.. 300
In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom to C C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	.. 300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	.. 350
In Ebony and Gold, ditto ditto	.. 500

NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep; 5 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops .. Net Cash Rs. 400

Solid Walnut wood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebutch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub-Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained .. Net Cash Rs.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1881.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

The Publication for 1881 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19.

CONSOLS in London yesterday closed unaltered at 99½, French Rentes at 119½, and the Three-and-a-half per cent. Indian sterling loan at 103½. Enfaced Rupee Paper, however, has taken a backward turn, Fours being ¼ lower at 83½, Fours-and-a-half ½ lower at 90¾.

In the Mincing Lane markets Coffee and Cocoa-nut-oil remain without change. Linseed is reported firm, with an advance of 3d. in Calcutta to arrive, but Bombay, both on the spot and to arrive, comes 6d. per quarter lower. Wheat is weak, and 6d. per quarter easier in No. 1 Club. Hard Spelter has declined 10s. per ton.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday were steady at unchanged prices all round, and Cotton in Liverpool closed steady at unaltered values, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales. To-day's market, Reuter says, closed in favour of buyers, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices still unaltered, but futures declined 1-16d., and private telegrams call Surats to arrive also lower. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands continue at 11 9-16, but May shipment, which yesterday advanced from 11·72 to 11·78, has to-day declined to 11·70 cents per lb.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position. During the week the stock in Liverpool has increased by 50,000 bales, making it 256,000 bales over the same date last year ; and the total visible supply has also gained 20,000 bales, raising it to 556,000 bales over last year. Looking to the scale on which the American receipts are maintained, this excess in supply seems likely to go on increasing, and if so ; we cannot fail to see a continued decline in prices. Indeed, except the mere fact of values having already undergone a considerable fall, so that they stand at a comparatively moderate level, there is no element of strength whatever in the position ; the demand showing as little chance of augmenting as the supply of decreasing.

The American Crop figures to date afford the following comparisons with the corresponding date of the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Week's Receipts	141,000	122,000	133,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	70,000	68,000	70,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	31,000	34,000	50,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,373,400	4,086,000	3,708,500
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,763,500	1,546,000	1,346,700
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,053,200	804,000	936,000
,, Stock in the Ports	854,000	698,000	825,000
Saturday's receipts	18,000	21,000	130,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant compares with the two past years as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,910,000	2,333,800	2,457,290
,, ,, ,, Surats .	287,000	154,540	191,680

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	718,000	462,500	502,880
,, London	47,000	33,320	50,230
American Afloat	310,000	281,000	363,000
E. Indian ,, ...	72,000	53,000	54,000
	1,147,000	830,020	919,110
Price of Mid.-Uplands	6 7-16d.	7¾d.	5 5-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4¾d.	6d.	4 5-16d.
Difference..	1 9-16d.	1¾d.	1d.

EXCHANGE to-day has undergone a decided reaction from the strength apparent during the past ten days. Opening in the morning weak at yesterday's closing rates, a decline of 3-32d. has since taken place in Bank Paper. In Private Bills the reduction is only 1-32d. for ready, but there have been buyers for delivery up to May at the same rate, which is equivalent to a decline of fully 1-16d. The rapidity with which this reaction has come shows how purely speculative in character the previous advance was, and it is just as likely as not that we may see a continuance of the decline, not perhaps to the level existing before the rise, but to something very close upon it. We now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 7 3d.	per rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 3d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 8 d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8 1d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8 1d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ..	2f. 14c.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 3-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but firm. Fours we quote at Rs. 100¼ ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 108¼.

SHARES have been very quiet, and few changes either way have taken place. Banks, Land and Press Companies are without alteration, and Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are steady, Orientals being quoted Rs. 5 and Alliance Spinning Rs. 25 per share higher.

COTTON continues dull in the extreme, with next to nothing in the shape of actual new business doing. Notwithstanding the dulness at home, prices here are maintained at a level which is somewhat difficult to explain unless on the basis of a much smaller crop than has actually been expected. Omrawuttee certainly is not coming forward so freely as was anticipated, and of Broach, so far, the arrivals have been quite insignificant. We quote :—

Good Omra, March delivery	....	Rs. 211	per candy.
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,, 197	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,, 187	,,
Good Broach, ,,	,,	,, 229	,,
Good Dhollera, April	,,	,, 209	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed has been bought pretty freely for May delivery at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-1½, and for ready at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. Rapeseed is unchanged at Rs. 6-10 for New Guzerat, April-May delivery.

WHEAT is firm at Rs. 30-8 for Best Soft White ready and Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28 per candy for May delivery.

FREIGHTS are still depressed by the excessive supply of ready tonnage, and Liverpool rates have receded to 27s. 6d. for immediate shipment, and there is nothing doing for further forward, as owners hold out for considerably over what charterers will pay. Sailing ship freights are also quiet.

PIECE-GOODS show no change. The demand is limited as to actual requirements, and clearances from the bazaar do not exceed 200 to 300 packages a day.

COALS are dull at previous prices, with no enquiry to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	500	8 do.	6xcd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chartd Bank L. & C..	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the 15th February as compared with that for 8th February, 1881 :—

LIABILITIES.	8th Feb. Rs.	A. P.	15th Feb. Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	25,12,161	1 4	25,12,161	4 4
Treasury Balances	2,01,36,393	1 4	2,33,35,861	4 11
Other Deposits	3,58,09,808	15 4	3,40,72,041	15 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,09,892	10 9	4,08,273	11 9
Sundries	8,11,370	9 5	8,20,162	1 9
Rs...	7,99,80,716	9 2	8,11,48,500	5 0
ASSETS.				
Government Securities ..	1,10,16,373	1 0	1,15,11,000	9 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	74,60,711	8 11	52,30,968	11 0
Credits on do.	42,32,477	3 9	46,66,406	11 5
Bills Discounted	1,97,05,919	4 3	2,17,22,686	2 2
Balances with other Banks	7,36,277	0 2	7,67,053	6 2
Bullion	9,35,512	2 4	6,57,680	9 5
Dead Stock	10,94,491	6 11	10,92,119	5 8
Stamps	8,202	5 0	8,004	0 9
Sundries	6,15,201	0 4	6,10,545	5 8
Cash at Head Office.....	4,36,11,662	0 8	1,13,18,118	7 8
Do. at Branches	3,63,60,054	8 6	2,35,34,964	1 0
Rs...	7,99,80,716	9 2	8,11,48,500	5 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Choice, 304 tons, Captain J. Harrison, sailed on the 19th inst. for Chitagong in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,533 tons, Captain A. Sanders, sailed on the 19th inst. for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Riversdale, 1,311 tons, Captain J. G. Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Cardiff (13th Jan.) with a cargo of 1,311 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. McCullock, Beyts and Co.

THE ship Martin Scott, 1,388 tons, Captain J. Kerr, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from London (3rd Nov.), brought the following cargo :—137 packages earthenware, 31,237 bars and 860 bundles iron, 576 cases oilmanstores, 202 cases gin, 5,100 pieces planks, 267 cases matches, 1,376 bundles steel, 8 pieces, 3 packages and 7,561 plates spelter, 2,270 plates iron, 170 cases wine and spirit, 110 cases slate-pen, 170 packages paint, 20 kegs red-lead, 201 barrels pitch, 30 barrels ink, 270 cases window glass, 48 cases lamps, 520 barrels cement, 37 packages glass-ware, 125 cases tin-plates, 1,000 bundles and 155 barrels wire, 54 casks sodawater bottles, 6 cases biscuits, 25 cases provision, 919 packages gunpowder, 315 packages oil, 50 packages chimneys, 35 packages whiting, 299 bundles nail rod iron, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain James Laird, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Glasgow, via Liverpool, with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. W. Good and infant, Mr. J. H. Greenhill, Mrs. Hipworth and three children, Captain Melville, Mrs. J. Webb, and one deck. She brought the following cargo :—2,428 packages piece-goods, 73 casks beer, 23 cases umbrellas, 15 3 bales twist, 30 cases candles, 252 bars iron, 327 packages ,, iron-sheets, 18 packages canvas, 20 cases thread, 37 cases wine, 3 cases whisky, 200 pipes, 5 cases medicine, 40 cases sulphuric acid, 35 cases tobacco pipes, 32 cases whisky, 9 cases files, 40 packages earthenware, 50 cases wine and spirit, 9 cases soap, 160 kegs rivets, 40 casks clay, 800 bundles nail rod iron, 12 packages papers, 305 kegs nails, 37 packages hardware, 305 bundles iron sheets, 800 packages iron hoops, 3 cases silk, 60 cases porter, 16 cases tinplates, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	H.M.S. Euphrates.	Hand	Natal.
19	Hispania (s)	Laird	Glasgow, Jan. 21.
	Riversdale (s)	Sharp	Cardiff, Jan. 13.
	C. of A. Anglesea..	Wynne	Cardiff, Nov. 6.
20	H. M.'s Crocodile..	Doughty	Natal, Jan. 30.
	H. M.'s Dragon ..	Holland	Zanzibar.
	Boddam (s)	Wood	Galle, Feb. 16.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Feb. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Calcutta.
	Choice	Harrison ..	Chittagong.

The steamer Nyanza, to Zanzibar, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15 West Ridge .....Heath .....Liverpool, Nov. 2.
Blair Drummond..Guthrie ....Bombay, Dec. 29.
James Aikin.....Allison ....Liverpool, Nov. 22.
16 British Yeoman ..Southcott ..Cardiff, Oct. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16.—Steamers Edwin, City of Cambridge, Ooryia and Guy Mannering. Ship Melpomene. Barque Punjab.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVAL.
18 Meinam (s)..... Galle.
Feb. DEPARTURE.
18 Indus (s) ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago (s)—100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Virago (s)—800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 102 bales cotton, Ramjee Pragjee ; 22 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass ; 64 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthoora.
City of Baltimore (s)—10 tons bones, Nuzerally Purdhan ; 800 cwts wheat, Hurjey Bhanjee ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Damodur Keswjee ; 250 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsey and Co.
Sicily (s)—430 pieces teak planks and 1,000 bags gambier, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Deepdale (s)—25 tons bones, Nuzerally Purdhan ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 120 casks castor-oil, Gaddum and Co ; 600 cwts coir rope, Tullockchund and Shapoorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Bowesfield (s)—120 cwts horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama ; 21 cwts cuscus-roots, Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 8 cases gum, Allana Munjee ; 65 cwts cowrie, Currimbhoy Ebrasmbhoy ; 24 bales hides, Goolamally Peerbhoy.
J. M. Church (s)—396 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co ; 100 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 17 bales hides and skins, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Colvilla (s)—32 bales hides, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bothal (s)—300 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.
Warm (s)—500 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Alice D. Cooper—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bedford (s)—7,600 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.
Scotsman (s)—857 cwts gingelly seed, Rall Brothers.
Spartan (s)—6,000 cwts gingelly seed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Galatea (s)—157 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 15 cwts mowra-flowers, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 150 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.
Clan Lamont (s)—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Sumatra (s)—200 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 400 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—2,999½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, A. Blaecheck and Co.
Galatea (s)—50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat (s)—200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.
Calvilla (s)—150 bales cotton, Alcese and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sumatra (s)—999 cwts linseed and 3,998¾ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 1,969¾ cwts groundnuts, 1,969¾ cwts linseed, and 2,198 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Surat (s)—272 packages tobacco, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Surat (s)—112 cwts copra, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat (s)—5 packages carpets and 2 cases silk, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Shahzada (s)—300 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Khandalla (s)—100 bales cotton, Sagurmull Gungasagur.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—25 cwts dry fish, Abba Essa ; 27 bales cotton, Narandass Gordhundass ; 128 bales cotton and 300 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias.
Thibet (s)—10 cases dry fish, Abba Essa ; 77 bales twist, S. N. Talatee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 21.

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

640-78—In person—Syed Ahmed Mustafa bin Syed Abdool Rehman Kadree vs Shick Ally bin Hoosen—In person.

For argument on the Commissioner's report.

660-77—C. Tyabjee—Bai Luklmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshal and others—Prescot and W.—Ardeshir and H. Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

124-80—Jefferson B and D—Vussonjee Jewraj vs Mowjee Soondarjee—Hore C. and B. Part heard.
562-76—Ardeshir and H—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs C A Turner—Hearn, C and L.
552-78—Mujee and B—Dinbai and another vs Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Mistry and others.
394-80—Shapurjee and T—Thackersey Khetsey and others vs Khimjee Virdhare.
85-80—In person—Canjee Bhaijee and others vs Vundrawan Premjee and another—Payne and G.
396-79—Shapurjee and T—Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry vs Motibai and others.
325-80—Khunderao M—Hajee Meya Ahmed Esmail and Co, vs Memon Abba Oosman and others—J. Macfarlane.
71-80—R. M. Sayani—Dhurrumsey Pooniabhoy vs Ebrahim Alloo Treeamani and another.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

To speak to the minutes of decree.

267-80—Ardeshir and H—Mcherbai and another vs Peroz bai—Chalk and W.

For Judgment.

420-80—Tobin and R—The London B. and M. Bank vs. Govind Ramchunder.—Shamrao P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

514-80—M. H. Khan—Becharsing Sobhasing vs Nowla Futta and others—Janardhen and H.
373-80—Ardeshir and H. Bicknell—Hai Awabai vs Mcherbai and others.
415-78—Balkrishna and B—Kashinath Virajee vs Sarup Futta and others—Khunderao M. and M. H. Khan.
176-80—M. M. Munshi—Raghoba Dwarkajee vs Narayen Ganesh and another—In person.
315-80—M. H. Khan—Zohrabai and others vs Futteh Mahomed Shaik Budan and others—Janardhen and H.
190-80—Prescot and W—Ferdinand Mulhens vs John S. Elmore—Payne and G.
348-80—R. M. Sayani—(for Jumper) Shaik Yuzeer Saheb bin Abba vs Bebunbai—Venayekrao H.
99-76—A. F. Turner—Ashabai and others vs Chawakara Killote Kooty &c.,—Tobin and R and B and Bhugwandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Clerk, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, to join, from England.

FEBRUARY 17.

Jackson, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 18.

Inglefied, Lieut., 2-15th Regt., on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 19.

Burridge, Captain, R. E., on leave from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Ducat, Major, R. E., on leave, to Poona.
Dawson, Col., 15th Madras N. I., on Sick leave, to England.
Fuller, Major-Genl., R. E., on duty, to Bhooj.

FEBRUARY 20.

Lamb, Ins. Vet. Surg., on duty, to Mhaiji.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, February 19, 1881.

1. Members wishing to compete for the Calcutta "All-comers' Contest" for prizes amounting to Rs. 1,000 can do so on Thursday morning, the 24th instant, at the Colaba range, on payment of Rs. 5, entrance fee, and annas 8 for each sighting shot. Distances 500 and 600 yards. Position any. Rifle and ammunition Government. Targets and marking Wimbledon N. R. A.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

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PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

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Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

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Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"D. D. D."—There is so much truth in your letter, that its publication would certainly give offence. Charles Lamb no doubt had some such case in his mind when he said that "truth was too precious a commodity to be thrown away upon everybody."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KELLY—February 19th, at Byculla Hotel, the wife of R. Kelly, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILL—At Amritsar, on Valentine's eve and Valentine's morning, the wife of Mr. William James Gill, of twin daughters.
McPHERSON.—February 5th, at Simla, the wife of D. W. McPherson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RYLAND—BATEMAN.—February 8th at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, Harry George Ryland, B. S. C., to Lizzie Gertrude Bateman.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1881.

THE amount of credence to be given to the "Russian explanations" respecting the negotiations between General Stolietoff and Shere Ali must depend mainly upon a comparison of dates. The treaty of Berlin was signed on the 13th July, 1878, and General Stolietoff's negotiations were carried on at Kabul at the end of August. It is affirmed that General Stolietoff when at Kabul was not aware that the treaty of Berlin had been signed. Why was he not informed of the fact by General Kaufmann, who was in telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg? There was a telegraph from Tashkend to a place distant but a couple of days' journey from the Afghan frontier. Why was not Shere Ali informed at once that the Russian Government had decided to turn over a new leaf, and that all communications, even of a ceremonial kind, must in future pass through the hands of the British Government? An order to this effect was issued, it is affirmed, on or before the 5th October, 1880 ; but that was long subsequent to the time covered by the secret correspondence. Why was not an intimation of the kind conveyed to Shere Ali when he was still under the impression that the promised aid of 32,000 Russian troops would not be withheld? The Russian explanations must, we fear, be regarded simply as the best excuse that can be offered for a very bad business. It shows the bad faith of the Russian diplomatists in regard to Shere Ali in a worse light than before.

THE Supreme Government of India is not the only Indian institution which Mr. James Caird would like to see abolished off-hand. He took part in the discussions and divisions in Parliament twenty years ago, when the Government of India was taken from the Company and given to the Crown ; he has since attended Parliamentary enquiries upon India ; he has carefully studied the evidence of the most capable of Indian administrators ; he has sat on a commission with some eminent civilians, and has had the inestimable advantage of being able to cross-examine Sir Richard Temple at his own residence : and he has come to the conclusion that the Civil Service ought to disappear along with the Supreme Government. "Among Europeans," he calmly remarks to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, "there should be no longer a privileged service." This is to touch the Ark of the Covenant ; and we should perhaps not be surprised that the Government of India, while expending great industry and considerable powers of what it was pleased to consider sarcasm, on the task of confuting Mr. Caird in other matters, left him on this point to the judgment of Heaven. There may be—there must be—arguments for the retention of the Civil Service of India, but they will not be found in the Government of India's rejoinder to Mr. Caird. Perhaps from motives such as we have indicated, perhaps because the task was an easier one, the Supreme Government preferred to deal with the preposterous suggestion advanced by Mr. Caird—perhaps by way of satire on existing things—that when the Civilians do go their place should be taken by Colonels of the Indian army. Mr. Caird's opponents have no difficulty in showing that to make the army "the only road to civil employment in India" could only result in the ruin alike of the army and of the newly-constituted Civil Service. But are they right in supposing, or in acting as if they suppose, that no further proof is needed that Mr. Caird's attack on the exclusive character of the present Civil Service is absurd, if not impious?

We think not. In tacking on here to his negative criticism a piece of positive advice Mr. Caird was no doubt discharging to the full his conscience as an authority from whom an opinion was asked ; but it was at a considerable risk to his reputation. It is easier to pull down than to build up, as many people have found before Mr. Caird. In the matter of the Government of India, for example, we think that Mr. Caird's impeachment of the way in which that Government has been carried on lately was on many points unanswerable. But we have no sort of sympathy with the remedy suggested. To divide India into a score of semi-independent principalities is a suggestion which could not come within the range of practical politics. It is as impossible as Home Rule—in the Home Rulers' sense of the expression—is for Ireland. If it were not so, there would be no lack of arguments against separating measures which would undo the work of generations, and shatter that far-off ideal of a united continent which is the common "larger hope" of all that is best in the governing and governed classes in India. At the risk of falling into Mr. Caird's mistake too, we shall venture to say that the evils he puts his finger on—the additional friction, correspondence, and delay, without any gain of intellectual power, involved in the relations now subsisting between local governments or governors and the Supreme Government—are by no means necessary results of the unity of the Empire, and require other remedies than that pointed out by Mr. Caird. A little more care in the constitution of the Supreme Government is, for example, a remedy we should like to see tried before we fall back on the dismemberment of the continent as a political unit. If this vast country is to be governed—and we think the experiment must be persisted in—by a Viceroy, with the assistance of a Supreme Council, we think India and England alike have a right to expect that those in whose gifts these high places are should not trifle with the destinies of this country by entrusting them to experiments like some recent Viceroys, or admitted failures from the senior ranks of the Indian Civil Service.

We propose, then, not to follow the Government of India—who "do not approve the proposal to abolish the Covenanted Civil Service and recruit the civil administration entirely from the army"—in treating what are two distinct proposals as one the two parts of which must stand or fall together. They are perfectly distinct, and the one is, as we believe, as sensible and practicable as the other is the reverse. We shall discuss this question, as we have a right to do, from the point of view which assigns the burden of proof to the existing system of exclusiveness. It is too often forgotten that the conditions under which the whole civil administration of India forms one gigantic monopoly are without a parallel anywhere. Everywhere else the State can command the service of any of her officers in any branch of the civil administration. In America the squatter may become President : in France the journalist may sit in the seat of Napoleon. Here in India Abraham Lincoln could never have emerged from the Forest Department, and Thiers would have aspired in vain to the Municipal Commissionership of the city of Bombay. It is for the upholders of this state of things to defend it, and we are justified in asking them what harm—other than to themselves—would result from leaving the State in India, subject to certain obvious considerations, the same choice in this matter as it has in other countries. The first answer would, we suppose, be that in the Civil Service the State has a carefully selected body of officers any one of whom is presumably superior to the members of the uncovenanted services. We admit this. We have no wish to disparage the presumption which success at the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service raises in a man's favour. And if throwing open the present civil service to all in Government employment meant the necessary promotion of all who find it possible now to enter the uncovenanted services, we should find it hard to determine whether to expect more good or evil from the change. But we believe that the amalgamation of the services would give the deathblow to the fatal facility of entrance which at present drags the uncovenanted services down to the level of the poorest cousin of a Governor or Member of Council in them. Make these services worth entering : throw open the prizes of all departments to competition among all : and it will be possible to establish for all, with great benefit to the country, an entrance test as satisfactory, in its way, as that which at present forms the only gate to the more honourable branches of the service of the State. If the services were amalgamated, it would be on this basis, and not on the extension to the whole civil administration of the jobbery and abuse of patronage which is allowed to run riot in all branches but the Convenanted Civil Service, that the amalgamation would take place. But it may be objected that the result would be to confer on many men of much inferior calibre to the present Civil Service a claim to promotion and advancement. This is an argument which we have no difficulty in meeting. In a well-ordered State no man should have a claim to advancement and promotion. The most that any public servant can fairly claim is that he and his fellows should lie under no disabilities, not of their own making since they entered the service. It is the double-edged evil of the present state of things that while a large number of public servants are in a position in which the most signal abilities and the most faithful discharge of work will profit them nothing, the favoured few float in an atmosphere so carefully adapted to them, that the dullest and grossest, if they only hold on long enough, need not despair of rising to the highest place. We are persuaded that we have reached the point at which the evil of all this has become—or will soon become—patent to those who have it in their power to remedy it ; and we hail the expression of Mr. Caird's opinions as something more than a straw that shows how the current is setting.

We can only glance at the benefits which would accrue to the State if the barriers which at present so arbitrarily divide the various departments of the public service were—as rigid barriers—broken down. The administration of the country would gain. It is often made matter of reproach to the uncovenanted services that the men who are able, from the small vantage-ground to be found there, to approve themselves as the equals of the great civilians who have ennobled their service, are so few, that the ear anticipates their names before they are, in an argument of this kind, appealed to. We shall not expose ourselves to a rejoinder of this kind by citing the names of uncovenanted officers who have placed themselves in the first rank of public servants in the East. But we would ask our readers to consider whether the smallness of their number is not largely due to the fact that others who might have made themselves as eminent have quitted in disgust services which can offer them at best a brilliant obscurity. And if the amalgamation for which we press would benefit the higher service by helping to retain men in the employ of the State whom it is a misfortune to lose, the effect on the lower services would be little short of a regeneration. The stimulus of hope and ambition would be added to the motive of duty, and each public servant would feel—as he ought to be able to feel—that no reward was beyond his honourable ambition. And not the least advantage accruing from the change would be that heads of small departments might, by an interchange of subordinates, set themselves free from their present absorbing and harassing duty of fitting square men into round holes and round men into square holes, and would be able to devote themselves to providing for the public service rather than their own small group of public servants.

THE numbering of the people in any country must always be a matter of great difficulty, and can only be carried out at the cost of immense labour, but in India the difficulty and labour are intensified, owing to the great diversity of the population and the suspicion with which they regard such enumerations. The results which attended the preliminary census proceedings in many parts of India, and notably in the Sonthal country, show how deeply this suspicion is rooted in the minds of the ignorant classes, who cannot conceive that the knowledge of the people sought for is meant to conduce solely to the good government of the country, and to promote sanitary and other improvements. They associate the enquiries made with an increase of their fiscal burdens, and resent them accordingly. These features were, however, almost entirely absent from the census which has just taken place in Bombay, a circumstance which we believe to be due in a very great measure to the politic action of some of the leading members of different sections of the community, who, appreciating the advantages to be derived from accurate population returns in regard to water-supply, drainage, and the health of the city, held meetings and explained to the people the object of the census, urging them all to give their aid to the enumerators. It may not be amiss, perhaps, to refer at this moment to some of the early estimates of the population of Bombay. When in 1664 the island came into the possession of the British, the population was set down at 10,000 persons, a large number of whom lived in the northern part of the island, at Mahim, which was then of considerable importance. Under British rule the number of the inhabitants of Bombay rapidly increased, and Fryer says that in the year 1680 the population amounted to 60,000. In making this statement the historian does not speak in very complimentary terms of some of the inhabitants, whom he describes as being "a mixture of most of the neighbouring countries—most of them fugitives and vagabonds." He says also that at this time the town was a mile in length, that the houses were low and thatched with *oleas* of cocoa-trees, and that the custom house and warehouses had windows of oyster-shells instead of glass. A census is said to have been taken in the year 1716, but as it gave to Bombay only 16,000 persons, it could not have included the whole island. There was another census in 1814-15, but no perfect record of it was preserved. The population of the whole island at that time was stated to be 221,550, and the number of houses 20,786. Another attempt was made to count the people in 1833-34, but the undertaking must be declared a failure, inasmuch as it extended over 12 months, and resulted only in the counting of 117,026 adults. This partial census was taken under the direction of the then senior magistrate of police, who added to the number of adults an equal number of children and calculated the probable number of the population at 234,032. In the year 1849 the Government appear to have accepted an offer made by the superintendent of police to furnish an accurate return, but this attempt also was a failure, in consequence, it is said, of the insufficiency of the means placed at the superintendent's disposal. In 1851 two further efforts were made, but both were unsuccessful. The matter was then taken up by the Legislative Council of India, and an Act was prepared rendering it obligatory on householders to furnish the required information. But this Act was withdrawn in accordance with instructions received from England, and the enumeration was postponed until 1861, when it was carried on simultaneously in India and Great Britain. On this occasion only British-born subjects were counted, so that the census cannot rightly be termed complete. When Sir Bartle Frere became Governor of this

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

HER MAJESTY·THE QUEEN.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Her Majesty the Queen has returned to Windsor Castle from Osborne.

MR. PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Parnell was present in the House of Commons this evening.

THE REPORTED RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON MERV.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 18.

The *Daily News* telegram from Khelat, dated the 4th instant, respecting the Merv, chiefs and General Skobeleff's movements, is semi-officially denied.

General Skobeleff is at present at Krasnovodsk, and is returning to Russia.

THE KABUL CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The secret correspondence which was found in Kabul has now been officially published, and includes letters that passed between General Kaufmann and Yakub Khan.

With reference to the correspondence, the Russian Government alleges that owing to incorrect translation, the word "alliance" was frequently substituted for "friendship."

On the 5th October, 1880, the Russian Government informed Lord Granville that His Imperial Majesty the Czar had peremptorily ordered General Kaufmann to abstain from any communications with the Ameer, and that even the replies to his ceremonial letters must be sent through the British Government.

On the 14th January, 1881, Prince Lobanoff (Russian Ambassador in London) informed Lord Granville that the continuance of Russian negotiations with Kabul after the signature of the treaty of Berlin was solely due to General Stolietoff being ignorant that the treaty in question had been signed.

General Stolietoff took to Europe a draft of the treaty proposed by the Ameer Shere Ali, which the Russian Government categorically rejected.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Advices from Natal state that Sir Evelyn Wood has returned to Maritzburg to expedite further reinforcements.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMMONS IN COMMITTEE.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The further stringent rules introduced by the Speaker for expediting the business of the House of Commons in Committee have been modified.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

The Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for India), replying to a question in the Commons, said that the estimates respecting the expenses attending the occupation of Kandahar were framed by the advocates of its abandonment; other estimates were much below. His Lordship virtually declared that the decision of the Government in respect to Kandahar was irrevocable.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE AND LORD LYTTON.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyle maintained that the military preparations made by Lord Lytton in 1876 without doubt pointed to an invasion of Afghanistan. Lord Lawrence was also of the same opinion.

Lord Lytton repeated his denial of the charges brought against him, which, he said, were not substantiated, and were based upon private communications.

Lord Beaconsfield warmly supported Lord Lytton.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, FEB. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Goa, homeward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 18th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Daphne, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday evening, the 19th instant.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Total week's sales of Cotton	57,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	21,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	4,000	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	124,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	6,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	718,000	,,
,, Surats	39,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	47,000	,,

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ do.	7-3
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¼
4½ do.	90¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
3 do. Consols for account	99⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52 3-16.

Arrival—Australia.

Departure—Kate.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, FEB. 20, 7-30 A. M.

Mail-steamer Indus, from Calcutta, and Hydaspes, from Australia, arrived.

GALLE, FEB. 20, 2-10 P. M.

Mail-steamer Lombardy, from China, arrived.

THE inauguration of the David Sassoon Building of the Elphinstone High School will take place on Wednesday afternoon, the 23rd instant, at 5 p. m. His Excellency the Governor will preside on the occasion. Invitations to the ceremony are now being issued by the Principal of the school.

AN analytical index to Kaye's "Sepoy War" and Malleson's "Indian Mutiny" has been compiled by Mr. F. Pincott. The publishers are Messrs. Allen and Co.

THE Lahore paper hears that on the 10th instant a native was shot near Burrara, in the Umballa district, by a European soldier of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment. No particulars have reached the paper of the affair, which was probably accidental, the soldier having been out on a shooting excursion.

CAPTAIN GAISFORD, Commandant of the Khyber Jezailchis, the *Civil and Military Gazette* regrets to hear, is compelled to take leave owing to ill-health. Captain Gaisford will not return to the command which he has held so successfully; nor will any European officer be appointed in his place. The appointment of commandant will be henceforth held by a native officer.

WE (*Pioneer*) are glad to learn that every effort is being made to bring about the abolition of thy Presidency Commands as advised by the Army Commission, and the substitution of four *corps d'armée* in India under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief. As Sir Frederick Roberts will probably get the vacant seat in Council and Lieutenant-General Warre will shortly have to leave India on attaining to a full generalship, the opportunity seems to have presented itself of once for all abolishing the Madras and Bombay commands.

OF late years a very large import of yarns has taken place in Japan, but according to a paragraph from the *Hochi Shimbun*, the permanence of this trade is somewhat threatened by the number of spinning mills which bid fair to be established; but as the greater portion of the raw cotton to keep these mills going will have to be imported, it remains to be seen whether yarn-spinning will prove to be a remunerative branch of manufacture. Indian yarns already figure in this market, and in a few years it is only reasonable to expect that America will furnish its quota too.

THE Allahabad paper hears that it is probable the following appointments will be made on Sir Donald Stewart's staff when he assumes the chief command in India: Major P. C. Story, at present Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Kandahar, to be Military Secretary, and Lieutenant Eustace, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp. Major Story was to have been Military Secretary to Sir Donald if the latter had taken up the chief command in Madras; while the "Pasha" was a most popular aide to the General in Kabul.

UNLESS there is some error in the calculations, the export trade of Madras during the past month of January has fallen off by 26 1/5 lakhs as compared with that of January, 1880. The value of exports from the port of Madras for last month is officially given at 10½ lakhs. The main falling off has been in indigo, which shows a decrease of 17 lakhs; next come hides and skins with a decrease of 2½ lakhs; jaggery and coffee follow with a decrease of 1 lakh each; and other items of export continue the decreasing scale in smaller proportions. Imports, on the other hand, increased by about 2½ lakhs, in comparison with the same period of January, 1880.

A CHINESE paper states that one of the greatest maritime disasters that ever happened near Shanghai has occurred outside the pilot grounds, below the Outer Lightship. The steamer Craiglands, while under full steam, collided with the British barque Chinaman, which sank three minutes after the collision. The captain of the ill-fated ship and his wife, two sailors and an apprentice were immediately drowned, and subsequently the carpenter of the same ship—an old man of sixty—fell a victim to the piercing cold, and was frozen to death in the shrouds of the sunken vessel. Two of the crew, who had temporarily saved themselves at the time of the collision by jumping on the Craiglands, with two engineers and the second officer of that vessel, went in a boat to rescue their comrades, and they have not since been heard of.

IT appears that the recent occurrence at Kalikoond was a most unfortunate affair. The Magistrate, Mr. Cosserat, who has had a long and intimate experience the of Sonthals, would seem to have wholly lost that influence. The Sonthals, like most people in their condition; are great admirers of firmness and decision; and having once triumphed, they set no store by the authority over which they have gained an advantage. At Godda, on the other hand, Mr. Rivett-Carnac stopped an outbreak by simply showing them that he was their master. Surrounded by 1,500 Sonthals, and having only a few native police to protect him, he not only faced the crowd, but went amongst them, and overawed them. His firmness and decision gave weight to his representations, and allayed in a great measure the fears of those about him. On another occasion he arrested 14 of the ringleaders, although they were supported by a very large gathering. At Kalikoond the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Oldham, and the late Joint Magistrate of Sooree have taken up their quarters, supported by 300 soldiers, including a few cavalry. They have taken Mr. Cosserat's deposition; but of the 13 Sonthals arrested, not a single man would open his mouth.

THE *Pioneer* remarks that among many bad features of Indian leave rules may be reckoned the prohibition against combining privilege leave and furlough. The restriction hits poor men the hardest. An officer who can disregard the expense may generally be able to take his three months' privilege leave first, supposing both kinds of leave to be due, to return for three months' duty, and then to take advantage of his furlough; but his poorer brother in similar circumstances is obliged to let his privilege leave lapse altogether. If the complete abandonment of the restriction would be thought too liberal, a compromise could be effected in this way. If an officer goes on furlough with privilege leave due to him, let him draw his full pay for a portion of his furlough equivalent to the privilege leave earned. Thus if he took a year's furlough when he had also earned three months' privilege leave, he would draw full pay for three and furlough pay for nine months. Of two officers, one treated in this way, and the other taking his privilege leave first and furlough afterwards, in the case of the former Government would gain half his pay for the whole of his duty for three months. Such a concession would be a boon to the service, however, and would somewhat diminish the number of changes of officer for short periods, which cannot but be detrimental to efficiency.

A CORRESPONDENT, "whose opinion on matters of health should carry weight," asserts in the Lahore paper that, however great a probability there may be of the splendid future which those interested in Kurrachi anticipate for it as a port, no one who has been there can support them when they likewise claim for the place a climate so salubrious and pleasant that it ought to become the "Brighton of India" and the sanatarium, *par excellence*, for the invalids of the Punjab. Whatever popularity Kurrachi already enjoys in this respect is, according to our correspondent's opinion, no doubt due to an old and widespread delusion that sea air anywhere is a panacea for the debilitating diseases of mankind. Sea air with favourable concomitants of place and climate is often, he admits, an agreeable and efficient restorer of health; but when it is qualified, as it is at Kurrachi, with mephitic odours from an extensive mangrove swamp, its benefits become doubtful. And even were the energetic municipality—when they have secured a pure water-supply and finished their harbour—to take in hand some day in the distant future their miasmatic marsh, and convert it into blooming gardens and a people's park,

"With shady groves and winding paths between,"

and so remove one of the elements of danger, there would still, says the correspondent, be its powerful tropical sun, its humid and relaxing climate, its disagreeable land-wind and dust-stroms, and its malaria-tainted air to prevent Kurrachi from ever becoming a safe or a popular health resort.

ADVOCATES of railway extension in India will read the following with a sigh:—Last year has been a remarkable one for railroad construction in the United States, 7,209 miles having been built, bringing the total mileage of the country to 93,704. Nothing like this increase has been recorded since 1871, when 7,379 miles of line were added. Since 1874, owing to continued depression of trade, the addition has been comparatively insignificant, falling as low as 1,712 miles in 1874, and only rising to 4,721 miles in 1879. The increase is divided among 234 different railways, and is scattered through 42 States and territories, the State of Mississippi and the territories of Idaho, Wyoming, and the Indian reserves alone not adding anything to the list. The largest increase has been made in Dakota, where 680 miles of new line were made; then follows Texas, 659; Ohio, 525; New Mexico, 519; Iowa, 445; Colorado, 401; Nebraska, 385; Illinois and Kansas about 340 each. The additions in the Eastern States are comparatively small, the great movement being to develop the outlying States, which only a few years ago were practically unknown, and a few years hence will be populated and dotted over with cities supplied with every convenience of civilised life. The demand for railways in the United States seems practically illimitable, and the development appears equal to the demand. It is estimated that at least 10,000 miles will be added during the present year, and although doubtless much of the new construction is not profitable as an investment, it all helps forward the great object in view, and the attainment of which is not now very remote—the utilisation of all the useful area of the United States.

IT is believed throughout Europe, says the *Spectator*, that the chances of war between Greece and Turkey have seriously increased. Turkish obstinacy has not, of course, been diminished by the knowledge that France has receded from her promises to Greece, and Turkey now declines any form of arbitration, and only offers to negotiate with Greece direct. This offer the Greeks reject, their minds being made up on two points,—that Turkey will keep no promises except under compulsion, and that they will accept nothing less than the territory assigned them by the Conference of Berlin. Meanwhile, if Europe deserts them, on help from the Albanians, who have resolved on independence; on an Arab insurrection in Syria, which is now imminent; and on the friendliness of all the Powers except Austria. They declare that defeat would be more tolerable than submission, and have so far completed their preparations, that they will be ready for war in February. Of course, if the Powers are sincere in their wish for peace, desperate efforts will be made to compel Turkey to obey the will of Europe; but their perfect sincerity is extremely doubtful. Either they think Greece is only playing a game of brag, an old illusion, or some of them would rather that war broke out.

A LONDON newspaper tells a curious story of hero-worship which comes from Georgia, which may commend itself to students of human nature. In Lee Country, Georgia, there was a Baptist coloured preacher named Lewis Barber, who seems to have exercised a most extraordinary influence over his congregation, an influence such as was possessed in early times by the eloquent preachers of the new faith. The preaching of Lewis Barber was listened to with the devoutest reverence, and all he said was taken by his followers as law and gospel, never to be questioned or disputed. Last summer the beloved preacher died, and left his some three thousand followers almost inconsolable. In order in some measure to mitigate their grief, they have set up a very curious monument to his memory, which is placed above the pulpit of his principal church. This monument is a sort of image or effigy of the departed preacher, made up of white and black cotton cloth, stuffed with straw and painted with charcoal. To those who did not belong to Brother Barber's congregation, and are not, therefore, biased by the memory of his magical influence, this effigy is more like a fantastic idol of some Central African tribe than any attempt to preserve to later days the lineaments of a preacher of the Gospel. But though this work of art is said to look more like a scarecrow to frighten hawks than anything else, it is regarded by his congregation as a very striking likeness of their departed leader; and his followers console themselves for the loss of their beloved pastor by thinking, "although Brudder Barber is gone away, we still has de shape of him wid us."

THE *Daily Telegraph* gives the following interesting personal reminiscence of Rossini, which has never before been published, and is curiously illustrative of the superstition that was one of the great maestro's leading characteristics. In the year 1823 King Louis Philippe presented Rossini with a magnificent repeater, which the latter was extremely proud of, and carried in his right waistcoat-pocket every day for some six years. One afternoon, as he was showing it to some acquaintances in the Café Helder, a strange gentleman walked up to the table at which he was sitting, and addressed him with the words, "M. Rossini, you do not know the secrets of your watch, although you have worn it for such a long time. Will you permit me to reveal them to you?" Rossini, with an ironical smile, handed him the watch; when, greatly to his surprise, the stranger touched a hidden spring, and a false lining to the back of the watch flew open, disclosing the maestro's portrait, painted in miniature, and surrounded by a wreath of enamelled Arabic characters. Interrogated as to how he came by his knowledge of the watch's secret, the existence of which Rossini had never before suspected, the stranger avowed himself the maker of the costly toy, but oddly enough, positively declined to explain the signification of the Arabic words encircling the likeness, although repeatedly and urgently solicited by Rossini to do so. From that moment Rossini, convinced that some evil spell must be contained in the mystic characters which their author steadfastly refused to interpret to him, conceived so unconquerable a fear of the watch that he never again wore it. After his death it was found by his heirs securely sealed up and hidden away in an old box which apparently had not been opened for several years, as its contents were covered with thick dust.

THE PROPOSED SWIMMING BATH IN BACK BAY.

A NUMEROUSLY signed petition was presented to Government some time since by the European inhabitants of Bombay, requesting that a site might be granted somewhere in Back Bay for the purpose of erecting a bath, which is very much required by those living and having business in the Fort and its vicinity. The Government, having considered the petition, have forwarded the following satisfactory reply to a gentleman, who has interested himself in the movement and who understook to forward the petition to the right quarter:—

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your demi-official letter, dated the 13th November, 1880, to the address of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, enclosing a memorial of certain European inhabitants of Bombay on the subject of a site for seabathing in the Back Bay, I am directed to state that Government are willing to grant the site (marked B on the accompanying plan), which has been selected by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and is approved by the sanitary and Police Commissioners with the proviso, that the shed for dressing shall be beyond the ride and walk seaward, and not as shown on the plan.

2. Rules should be drawn up by a committee of the subscribers for the guidance of bathers with reference especially to decent bathing dresses being worn, and submitted to the Commissioner of Police for approval and sanction. The grant of the site is subject to the strict observance of such rules as the Commissioner of Police may approve.—I have, &c.,

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Public Works Department, Bombay Castle, 14th February, 1881.

We understand that it is proposed to call a meeting on Saturday next to consider what steps shall be taken to secure the erection of the bath.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF ARMENIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is a translation of an Armenian latter, dated Van, October 16, 1880, which was published in a native Armenian paper more than a month ago. I send this to be published, hoping that your Armenian readers, as well as those who are anxiously looking for the deliverance of a Christian nation from the tyranny of the Turks, will be interested in it:—

"As a rule, the consequence of extortion and oppression on the part of the conquering nations is a revolution on the part of the conquered. This is too plain a truth to be contradicted or denied. When the late disastrous war drew the attention of European nations and Governments in a general way towards the oppressed condition of the miserable inhabitants of Armenia, some papers, whose writers knew but little of our country, began to think that it would not be long before a complete revolution in Armenia would be effected. They sometimes demanded that the reformation in Armenia should be commenced without delay, and Mr. Henry Layard went so far as to say that the Turkish Government that if reforms in Armenia should any longer be delayed, an action similar to that in the case of Bulgaria would be taken on behalf of Armenia. His prediction might now be considered as having been fulfilled. To-day the Armenian question has assumed an official importance, and the absence of just laws and ceaseless oppression in Armenia has given rise to an Armenian revolution. At present the inhabitants of Vasprucan, Moosh, Balesh, and Carin have formed committees among themselves, and are trying by secret means to unite with their brethren throughout the whole country, and in time to effect a complete revolution in Armenia. As to how matters stand in other parts of Armenia, none of us knows at this moment, because the postal and other communications have been for some time very irregular, and the Government intercepts Armenian papers, letters, and telegrams. In Vasprucan and the adjoining country the Armenians are wide awake, and are prepared to do their utmost to defend their native land with the sword; certainly it would not be wise to take any steps against the Government just yet, so as to call its attention to us. Moreover, the Government has sent some troops to Vasprucan to oppose Sheikh Abdullah; but the soldiers themselves overwhelm and oppress the country people very much. The oppression and cruelty which the local Government inflicts on the people has induced them to take up arms and fight face to face with their enemies, as is clear from what took place the other day at Carchcan, where the Armenian population amounts to 16,000. The Governor of that province being a great villain and barbarously cruel had given much dissatisfaction to the people, who had been waiting for some time for an opportunity of showing their displeasure. And so last Monday a number of strong young fellows rose against the Turks, and gave a good thrashing to the Governor and his subordinates, of whom some were seriously injured. After this they complained to the English Ambasador, Captain Clayton, that the Turkish Government, by placing governors in country towns, intends to improve the country according to English ideas; but that at present state is worse than having no governor at all. Again, some time ago the Armenians of Norguz-Golan had a fight with 140 armed robbers, who had come to the village just for the sake of carrying away some plunder. The Armenians under the leadership of their Melliche and priest, made an attack against the Kurdish robbers and fought for four to five hours with great bravery, and succeeded in defeating them entirely. The Kurds retreated with the loss of 30 men. Among the Armenians died one priest, and a few others of the wounded, I am told, died afterwards. The inhabitants of the same village being encouraged by the first victory, won a second. The Kurds generally during the harvest come in large numbers and seize the villagers' fields by force, and take the produce for themselves. But this year the villagers determined not to keep quiet, and under their usual leader, the village priest, they collected and marched against the Kurds, and suddenly assaulted them by firing at them. The Kurds left everything they had, and fled in great confusion.

"The Bishop of Pashcele very lately at the head of a number of Armenians fought with a gang of robbers near a monastery of St. Bartholomew. The valiant Bishop was completely victorious; he himself killed one of the robbers, and two others he wounded severely.

"Although these things themselves are not very great, yet they show that the Armenians of Vasprucan are stirring to defend themselves, and by God's help we shall in time see greater things. Now the whole nation is excited, and everyone understands well that the Armenian question must not be settled without the consent of the natives of Armenia. For this reason forces are being raised, and each one is trying to take such measures as shall secure the rights of the whole nation. All that is now wanted is money, so as to make such preparations as are needful."

T. J.

THE BOMBAY HEREDITARY OFFICES ACT.

A BILL for the amendment of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of Saturday last. The following is the statement of objects and reasons accompanying the Bill:—The object of this Bill is to enable Government to introduce into the Province of Sind the system of local administration under village officers which prevails throughout the rest of the Presidency and almost throughout India. There are grounds for believing that in ancient times, previous to the Mahomedan rule in Sind, the institution of village government flourished there as it did elsewhere in Hindu States. There are even at the present time some few traces left of the existence of village officers. The "*tedevu*," whose duty it was till recently to summon the villagers for the annual clearance and repair of the canals and watercourses upon which the village was dependent for its supply of water for the irrigation of its lands, was, no doubt, in olden times the headman of the village, and although his office has fallen into disuse, its name still remains. So, too, the village policeman, under the name of "*paggi*," has to some extent survived the revolutions and changes which have effaced other village officers, and is here and there still to be found. Generally speaking, however, all police duties in Sind are now discharged by the regular police, whilst the work connected with the revenue administration is performed by a class of Government servants called "*mukhtiarkars*," who are in reality native sub-collectors of land-revenue over the small circles of villages into which each *tehsildari* or *taluka* is divided. It is, perhaps, in respect of the police that the want of village officers in the Province is most felt. No sort of regular police can properly take the place or do the work of the rural policeman, who lives in the village and is consequently acquainted with its inhabitants and concerns. No regular police can be so acceptable to the people as rural police, who are of the people and any other police, if it at all interferes in the villages (as all police must do for the prevention and detection of crime), is certain to be more or less unpopular. Village police cannot, however, be trusted to act without a local headman to control and guide them, and the services of such a headman are beneficial in numerous other ways alike to the community over which he presides and to the Government which he both serves and represents. The office of village accountant is the next in point value of rural communities. He keeps not only the accounts of the ryots with the Government, but also of the cultivators generally with their landlords, and he is the penman of the village. His presence serves many useful purposes, not the least of which is that he is undoubtedly a check on rack-renting or extortion, and thus affords protection to helpless cultivators against the occasional rapacity of zamindars and other superior landholders. The extension of the survey settlement now in progress in Sind is thought to be a favourable opportunity for the gradual introduction of village officers into that Province for purposes both of police and revenue. In adopting measures in this behalf local peculiarities will need to be carefully studied and allowed for, and it is unlikely that one uniform system will be found suitable for every district. It is proposed, therefore, to leave the Commissioner in Sind, subject to the sanction of Government, a large discretion in prescribing rules for carrying out the aim of the Act. In order to meet the cost of the maintenance of village officers, it is contemplated by section 6 of the Bill to authorize Government to levy a cess at a rate not exceeding one anna for every rupee of the amount at which land is assessed to the land-revenue. The cess is not to be levied as a separate demand, but to be incorporated in the land-revenue-assessment and levied along with it. It is not intended, however, to interfere in any way with existing settlements. The cess will, it is proposed, only be leviable in any village on the first lawful introduction therein, after the passing of the Act, of an original or revised settlement.

"By taking one of the *Grimault & Co.'s Guarana* Powders, and remaining quiet when I have felt premonitory symptoms of *sick headache* by a beginning of pain, I have carried off the attack; and, with the first box, absolutely put it off for two months (something which I have never occurred in my life before).—DR. WOOD, Montreal."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Hilton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Burry, St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it. Unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees: ANSAR, HARFORD and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 25th B.L.I., Apollo Bunder, this evening.

Geiety Theatre, "David Garrick," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th:—H. M. S. Euphrates, from Natal. 19th:—Hispania (s), Glasgow; Riversdale (s), Cardiff; City of Anglesea, Cardiff. Yesterday:—H.M.S. Crocodile, Natal; H. M.S. Dragon, Zanzibar; Booldana (s), Galle; Arrow (s), Mandvee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 19:—Chhindwara (s), to Calcutta; Choice, Chittagong.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Rudolpho
Overture	Semiramide
Waltz	La Plus Belle
Selection	Reminiscences of Ireland
Polka	The Nightingale
Galop	The War

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The current tariff rate for foreign money orders is 1s.-7½d. per rupee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bowesfield, Hispania, and ship Martin Scott entered the dock on Saturday.

Her Majesty's gun boat Dragon, Captain Holland, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Zanzibar.

A VAGRANT.—John Hump, a European, was declared a vagrant on Saturday last, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

THEFT.—Narayen Vishram was on Saturday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 13-8, belonging to Jenoo Tole. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 19th instant:—Horses, 4 lame; bullocks, 2 lame, 44 sore necks, 5 emaciated, and 5 goading. Total number of cases, 60; amount of fines, Rs. 67.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The first lecture in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the session 1880-81 will be delivered at the rooms of the institute on Monday, the 28th instant, at 6 p. m., by the Rev. H. Bochum, S. J., Professor of History and Philosophy, St. Xavier's College. Subject: The discovery of the Lake Regions in Central Africa. The lecture is open to the public.

NEW CHAPEL AT IGATPURI.—We have been requested by the Catholic chaplain of Igatpuri to let it be known that the solemn blessing of the Igatpuri Chapel will take place on Sunday, the 27th instant, and that all those who have contributed their mite towards the building of the said chapel are hereby invited to the solemnity of its dedication.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

OLD STAMPS.—The Rev. J. G. Deimler, Church Mission House, Girgaum, Bombay, wishes us to mention that he will be happy to receive any used postal and other stamps that friends may collect and send to him, to be forwarded to parties in Europe who dispose of them, devoting the proceeds to missionary and other benevolent purposes in this land. The stamps ought to be cut out in a rectangular form, with a margin left of the paper on which the stamp has been fastened. Post-cards and stamped envelopes, if sent whole, obtain a higher price.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE RECENT DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday before Mr. P. Ryan, Manockjee Soraljee, Ruttonjee Mistry, Rowjee Ruggonath, and Sewdeen Ramdeen were charged at the instance of Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, with having negligently omitted to take such order with an explosive substance, to wit, dynamite and detonators, in their possession, as was sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life. Mr. Tobin, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Charles Easdon was recalled and examined by Mr. Hearn. He said that Gopal Dowletta died at the hospital on the night of the 19th January last. Witness asked the deceased how he came by the injury, and he said that a pair of pincers having fallen into a bucket containing cartridges, they exploded. Deceased said he was employed at the drainage works.

Keshow Nagoo said he was a muccadum, lately in the employ of the accused Ruttonjee Mistry; that he knew Gopal Dowletta (deceased), who was employed under him for blasting operations. Deceased used to bring the fuses, cartridges, and detonators, and prepare them for use. Gopal brought these articles together from three different places in an iron bucket. The accused Shewdeen used to supply the deceased with the articles from a chowkey where he lived. He also saw the other accused at the chowkey. The deceased was in the habit of bringing the detonators and other articles from the chowkey whenever required. Witness was not in Bombay on the day the accident took place. The accused Ruttonjee promised to pay the witness Rs. 20 a month for superintending the work and ordering the blasting of rock whenever required. Witness gave orders to the labourers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tobin.—He was not lately paid his wages, because he did not demand them. His duty was to remain where the blasting was going on. He used to go to the chowkey in the morning, as well as in the evening, to see that the blasting and other tools were taken to the works. He had a separate place to keep pickaxes and other tools for the work. He had been asked about this case by Mr. Superintendent Sweeny and Mr. Inspector Jones. They asked him what he knew. He was examined at the police station at Pydhownee. They took him away from his house. He went to the police station at about 10 o'clock in the morning, and remained there for about two hours. He never saw the deceased Gopal carry the detonators in his hands, but always in a bucket. He (witness) left the service about a month or a month-and-a-half ago, some time before the explosion occurred. If only one or two detonators were required, the deceased would bring them in his hands. The deceased was a careful and experienced hand.

Luximon Gopal said he was a labourer. He knew the deceased Gopal Dowletta, and remembered the day he died. Witness was working with another labourer in Coombar-gully when Gopal left them for the chowkey, at about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He heard a loud report, and accordingly went up to where he was told some people had died from the explosion at Bhajee-bazaar. He there saw Gopal seriously hurt, and after having put him into a vehicle, saw him carried to the G. T. Hospital. He saw Gopal there in the evening, talking to the doctor. He (deceased) said that he carried five detonators and an equal number of cartridges in a bucket, and a pair of clippers falling into it they exploded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tobin.—He (witness) did not mention before the coroner that the clippers fell into the bucket, nor did he mention the number of detonators and cartridges in the bucket. Deceased Gopal Dowletta was a careful and experienced man in the use of cartridges. The workmen were cautioned to be careful about the way in which the detonators and cartridges were used. There was no one besides himself present when the deceased made the above statement to the doctor. He (witness) had been questioned by Mr. Sweeney on two different occasions on the subject of this case.

Pranvullop Motiram, said he was a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and Co. He did his work at the chowkey of his master, Dadabhoy Framjee. Witness made entries of articles delivered to the workpeople. According to an entry dated the 19th January, five packages of dynamite, one of fuse, and five detonators were delivered to one Kessew Ragoo. It was usual to open an account in the name of the person who did a particular work. The chowkeydar (fourth accused) used to tell witness to make entries in the name of those persons who took delivery of the articles.

Mr. William Richard Jones said he was inspector of police, B division. He visited the 19th January last. His visit to the G. T. Hospital in company with Mr. Superintendent Sweeny at about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and saw several wounded persons there, Gopal Dowletta being one of them. The accused Sewdeen was present at the hospital, and was confronted with the deceased. Gopal spoke in the Maharatti language which witness understood. The deceased Gopal said that he had received from Sewdeen that day five cartridges, five detonators, and a coil of fuse which were placed in a bucket to be carried to the work, when a clipper that he held in the same hand as the bucket slipped, and fell into the bucket, causing the explosion. In consequence of this statement, witness accompanied Mr. Sweeney to Bhajee Pla-street and searched for the clippers. Witness found one of the shanks of a clipper on the weather-board of a shop close by the scene of the explosion. He also found the pieces of iron which appeared to form the bucket which contained the dynamite and detonators, and had exploded, in several shops on either side of the street.

Mr. Thomas George Sweeney said he was superintendent of police, B division. He produced a pair of clippers received from the third accused, Rowjee, who was the agent to the firm of the first two accused.

Pranvullop Motiram was re-called and further examined by Mr. Hearn. He said that Rowjee and Sewdeen were in the service of the two first accused. Rowjee surveyed and measured, and was usually sat near the chowkey. He was paid Rs. 200 a month. The accused Sewdeen was a chowkeydar (watchman), and remained at the chowkey to receive and deliver articles when required; he was paid Rs. 15 a month. The articles kept in the chowkey were gunpowder, detonators, dynamite, chunam, cement, and fuses.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Tobin here applied for an adjournment, that he might address the Court, and if he found it necessary he would call witnesses for the defence.

His Worship remarked that, from the evidence adduced, there was a *primâ facie* case made out against the accused persons, and he (the magistrate) would be justified in committing them for trial at the next sessions.

Mr. Hearn, agreeing to the adjournment, the case was adjourned for further hearing to Thursday next, the 24th instant, at noon.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

ON Friday afternoon a very pleasing entertainment was given by the pupils of this institution on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson presided, and there was a large attendance of visitors, including many of the leading European residents in Bombay. The musical portion of the programme was excellently rendered, whilst the recitations were admirable, and proved that great care is bestowed upon the training of the pupils. The programme was as follows:—

Glee	"The Hardy Norseman" ..... Pearsall.
Recitation	"Lochiel's Warning" ..... Campbell.
	Cecil Sargon and C. F. Parker.
Pianoforte Duet	"Marche aux Flambeaux."
	Florence Waller and Emily Crawford.
Recitation	"Fall of D'Assas" ..... —
	E. Flower.
Trio	"Lift thine Eyes," from "Elijah" ..Mendelssohn
Recitation	"Beth Gelert" .....
	T. Thompson.
Rounds and Catches	..Arranged by J. Stainer.
Recitation from	"Henry IV."
	W. H. Hussey, H. Gawthorne, R. H. Summers.
Pianoforte Solo	..
	Gertrude Menesse.
Recitation	"Burial of Sir John Moore."
	W. Swift.
Recitation	"Faithless Nelly Gray."
	P. Wilson.
Pianoforte Solo	..
	E. Moylan.
Recitation	"Casabianca."
	— Waller.
Glee	"O, who will o'er the Downs so free?"

The Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Hon. Secretary, then read the following report:—

In submitting their annual report as to the progress and condition of the school, the Committee are glad to be able to state that the improvement reported of late years has been fully continued. This will be best seen from the subjoined statistical table showing, amongst other particulars, that from the time Dr. Evans took charge, in 1878, there has been each year a large and steady increase both as regards fees and attendance, the maximum number on the register having risen from 33 in the year 1877-78 to 153 during the past year, while at the present time there are 175 pupils on the school register for whom room can be found, as against 92 this time last year. The school-fees show a proportionate increase, rising from Rs. 628 in the year 1877-78 to Rs. 1,298 in the past year.

The girls' department was added only last October, and has hardly had time to develop; but the number of pupils already on the roll shows that the school is fast taking root, and with Miss Whittle as Head Mistress, the Committee feel confident that but a short time is needed to make this branch of the school as flourishing as the boys' school. The best thanks of the Committee are due to Mrs. Evans for her gratuitous services as Lady Superintendent. Without such timely assistance the responsibility of opening a girls' department could certainly not have been undertaken. The school will still continue to be under the fostering care of Mrs. Evans as Lady Superintendent, with Miss Whittle as Head Mistress, assisted by other qualified teachers. It is with much satisfaction that the Committee announce the establishment of this department; for not only did they full bound to comply with the frequently expressed wishes of parents who have boys at school, but such an addition was the fitting complement of the amalgamation scheme by which the High School for boys and *girls* was united with the Cathedral Choir School. Until, therefore, the girls' department was added to the present school the amalgamation was incomplete, or only accomplished at the sacrifice of one important branch of the school. For the present the two schools are accommodated under one roof, though on different floors, at the old High Court, but in a few months it is hoped that the boys will get into their new building, now near completion, on the Esplanade, and the girls in sole possession of their present quarters at the old High Court. On the removal of the boys, there will be ample accommodation here for girl boarders, and it is hoped to secure moderate rates as are now charged for boys.

As regards the boys' school there is not much calling for special notice. There has been no examination this year, but only an inspection. Mr. Giles, the Government Educational Inspector, visited the school in July, and on his reporting favourably on the quality of the instruction given, and on the intelligence of the pupils, the same grant was awarded as in the previous year. This year many more boys will be qualified to present themselves for examination, and a proportionate increase in the Government grant may be looked for.

That Dr. Evans continues to possess the confidence of

BANKS.

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These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.
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IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	...	...	...Rs. 80
„ FINE	„	...	... „ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD	„	...	... „ 150

Description:—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

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BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD,
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INDIAN PIANETTE AT RS. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

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FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS ONLY KEPT IN STOCK.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
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French Kid Oxford Shoes	„ 8 0	8 8
French Kid do. extra quality	„ 9 8	10 8
French Kid embroidered Shoes	„ 9 0	10 0
French Kid Jett do. Shoes	„ 9 8	10 8
French Kid Shoes with Satin Bows	„ 9 0	9 8
French Kid Button Boots	„ 15 0	16 8
French Kid and Morocco Slippers	„ 5 0	5 8
White and Brown Lawn Tennis Shoes	„ 9 0	10 8

Peerless Gloss and Kid Reviver, 12 annas per bottle.

GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Best Calf Walking Shoes	12 8	13 8
Gent's Patent Dress Shoes, extra quality	12 8	13 8
Gent's Glove Kid Light Walking Shoes	13 0	14 0
Gent's Button or Lace Shoes with Drab tops	13 8	14 8
Gent's Glove Kid Button Boots, Patent fronts	15 0	16 8
Gent's Calf Parade Boots	14 8	16 0
Gent's Calf Walking Boots	14 8	16 0
Gent's Patent Dress Boots	15 0	16 0
Gent's Patent Court Shoes	11 8	13 0
Gent's Lawn Tennis and Raquet Shoes	9 8	10 8
Gent's Grecian Slippers	4 0	4 8

BOOTS TREES OF ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

NUBIAN BLACKING, 12 ANNAS PER BOTTLE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO COMMERCIAL CLERKS.

THE FIRM of TH. VAN DER HEUOIL, of Brussells, dealer in Postage Stamps for collections, is in want of an AGENT for the purchase of INDIAN STAMPS. Correspondents in French or English.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for Officers or Gentlemen who may wish to invest money in New Zealand, or to make it their future home.

FRANCIS FULTON,
Dunedin, N. Z.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after March 1st the Down Mixed Bombay to Surat will be discontinued, and a through Passenger Train will be run Bombay to Ahmedabad, leaving Colaba at 6-45 a. m., Bulsar 1-52 p. m., Surat 4-30, Broach 6-30, Baroda 9-2, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 12-20 midnight.
A corresponding up Passenger will leave Ahmedabad at 12 noon, Baroda 3-23, Broach 5-37, Surat 8-5, Bulsar 10-20, and arrive at Colaba at 5-30 a.m.
The Down Mixed will leave Surat at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 1-50 p. m. The up Mixed will leave Ahmedabad at 6-30 a. m., and arrive at Surat at 4-35 p. m. The Chandode to Wishwamintri, Bhadurpore to Miyagam and Anand to Pali Branch, trains will be altered to suit the mixed trains between Surat and Ahmedabad and vice versa.
For further particulars see Time Tables, which will be exhibited at Stations in a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED,

FOR the MADRAS CLUB, a European under 45 years of age, without encumbrances, and with some experience in a Club, Mess, or other similar Establishment for the position of Steward. Salary to commence at Rs. 60 a month with board and lodging. Applications to be made to the undersigned on or before the 31st March.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES, Secretary.

Madras Club, Feb. 15, 1881.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES AND TROOPERS

PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fifth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Gailoways, &c., well-used seeing. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the LIQUIDATORS of the above-named Company are prepared to receive, at the registered office of the Company, till 3 p. m., of THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, written offers for the purchase of the whole of the remaining land of the Company, comprising about 2,88,000 square yards or any portions thereof.
The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

By Order.
EDWARD G. CABRAL, Secretary.

Bombay, 1, Church Lane, 17th February, 1881.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first (AD-INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per SHARE for period ending 31st December, 1880, has been declared PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, on application and production of SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Company's Office, No. 7, Hummum Street, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 17th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 11th February, 1881.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEY, Bengal Embroiderry Merchant, respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations, that he has just received a choice selection of Embroidery Crewel Silk Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, Crewel Wool, Silks, Paper Patterns and Crash; also best Indian work. Beedlo work Trimmings, Benares Toys, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sun-hats, &c., &c.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Appollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE GRAND STAND next to the Byculla Club, from which the most magnificent view of the whole Course can be obtained from the start to finish.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.'s, at Girgaum or at the Stand, on the Race days.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the y'rd. [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

W. NICOL & CO.'S ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

SITUATED on a leading thoroughfare in Bombay, containing about 33,900 square yards of LAND held on lease from Government for 99 years from 1875.
The BUILDINGS consist of Manager's Bungalow and Offices, three foremen's Bungalows, with extensive SHEDS for the storage of Iron, Machinery, &c. Well furnished Machine Shop, Smithy, Foundry and Pattern Shop, with ample engine power. All in EXCELLENT working order.
Full particulars will be furnished, and offers received by JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
31, Elphinstone Circle.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
2, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 37 OF 1878.

BAI MAMOOBAI .. .. Plaintiff.
vs.
DOSSA MOORARJEE and others .. Defendants.

TO BE LET, by order of CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, a large and commodious garden house, No. 28, consisting of three Bungalows, Cook-rooms, Stables, &c., standing in a large garden, situate at Tardeo, opposite to the Mill of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and belonging to the Estate of JAITHA LUDHA NEE, deceased. Any person desirous of occupying the same must apply to either Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDAS, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, or to Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN, at their office in Apollo Street, or to the undersigned, and should furnish a statement of the rents and terms upon which he is prepared to rent the property. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.

Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS, having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares.
Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

(BREAKFAST.)

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service G